

**CALLED FOR CASH;
DOCTOR DEMURRED**

Unique Method of a Grocer To Collect Money.

HE ENGAGED A WHOLE BRIGADE

Sent Mean-Looking Negroes, One at a Time, for Money.

POLICE WERE APPEALED TO AT LAST

Negroes Arrested and Will Be Tried in Police Court This Afternoon.

Broyles Bros. are grocers at the corner of Cooper and Glenn streets. Dr. A. P. Ebbert is a well-known physician, who lives at 4 Pullman street. Both are principles in the most extraordinary suit, which borders closely on the criminal.

Three months ago the physician bought \$4 worth of groceries from Broyles, and for various reasons has never settled the account. The method Broyles Bros. have adopted to collect this amount is decidedly unique.

After weeks of fruitless dunning in the stereotyped way, the grocers came to the conclusion last Saturday night that they must adopt a new method. They deemed the courts powerless, and determined they would dun Dr. Ebbert, until from sheer desperation resulting from constant worry, the money might be forthcoming. As succeeding developments will show the game was tried, but did not work.

Last Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock the grocer summoned about forty negroes. All were commissioned as collectors, and sent to the doctor's residence with curt notes requesting a settlement.

The Doctor Grows Wrathful.

Dr. Ebbert welcomed the first five or six collectors civilly. But, much to his astonishment, no sooner would he turn one away from his door, than the next man would make his appearance on the same errand.

At about 10 o'clock that night, it is said, thirty-five of the collectors had appeared at the physician's door. Finally Dr. Ebbert grew desperate, as the game the grocers were perpetrating dawned on him. Arming himself with a pistol, he waited the next man's approach, fully determined to teach him a lesson that would prevent his returning in the future.

In a short while another negro put in his appearance. The physician, frenzied with anger, rushed at the collector with his pistol and chased him a block. The negro had to jump a fence to escape his pursuer, and in so doing a painful pierced his neck, and his leg was nearly broken in the fall on the other side. He has been laid up ever since.

The collectors continued to come until 11 o'clock, and each met the same reception. Mr. Broyles finally gave up the job for the night, and dismissed all his collectors, who went home determined on renewing hostilities the next day.

All day Monday the doctor's residence was besieged. But Dr. Ebbert felt he was being imposed upon, and determined not to be whipped in the fight if a million collectors were sent.

Lively Scenes Last Night.
Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock Mr. Broyles sent out several messenger boys in the city to find all the mean-looking negroes he could find. In an hour thirty-five were standing in front of the grocery store patiently awaiting their turn on the errand for money.

The first one was started about 5 o'clock. He returned with the same answer—no money. Another was immediately started, with the same result. By 8 o'clock about ten had returned, all giving graphic accounts of how they had been run from the door with a pistol.

At 9 o'clock Mr. Blandon, who lives in the same house with Dr. Ebbert, determined to put a stop to the nuisance, and telephoned Mr. Broyles to please cease his hostilities, that his wife was ill and that she could not stand the worry.

"I don't care," replied the grocer, "I am going to send my collectors there all night until that money is paid. I have got about thirty boys at my store here now and as fast as one returns I am going to send another. I will collect that money if it takes me a century and costs \$1,000."

The Police Called On.
Seeing there was no hope of a discontinuance, Mr. Blandon determined to seek the aid of the police. He therefore explained matters to Chief Connolly, who dispatched Officer Cochran to watch the house and to arrest every negro that put in an appearance with a dun. Mr. Broyles was notified of the move, but he claimed there was no law prohibiting him from dunning Dr. Ebbert and continued to send his dusky collectors.

About 10 o'clock Officer Williams appeared at the house on the same errand. He had heard of pistols and bootlegs from the others, and ringing the door bell, dropped the note on the porch and fled down the street. He did not feel free. Officer Cochran was waiting for him and in a short while Officer was peeping from behind the bars at the station house and the bill was still unpaid.

Grocer Broyles was notified of Officer's

arrest, but his determination was undaunted and he started Lewis Clarke, another negro, with still another note for the physician's residence. True to his orders, Clarke rang the doorbell and was met by the muzzle of a gun instead of a check. He almost broke his neck getting off the porch, only to land into the arms of the officer. He was also given a cell in the station house.

Grocer Broyles was again telephoned another of his collectors, who was arrested, but still he persisted, offering to pay the grocer's fines in case Judge Calhoun decided against them.

About 11 o'clock Broyles started another negro on the same errand. Like the others, he presented the same note at the house and was jumping the fence to prevent being shot when he collided with the policeman and was also locked up. The grocer was telephoned of the third arrest and came to the conclusion he had better discontinue for the night. Therefore, dismissing his force of negroes, he went home without having collected a cent of his money.

Last night he stated that he intended to continue to send the negroes in to look him up to collect the debt. He says Dr. Ebbert is wilfully trying to beat him out of the money and does not intend to put up with such. On the other hand the physician claims he has never been able to settle the amount on account of bad collections, and is not inclined to hasten payment anyway, considering the treatment he has been subjected to by the grocer.

What Will Be the Result?
If Grocer Broyles means what he says in that he will continue to worry Dr. Ebbert until the bill is paid some serious results may follow. The physician claims he is an honest man, but does not intend to put up with any such treatment.

Judge Calhoun will have a knotty problem to solve in the case this afternoon and his decision will establish a precedent on the right of creditors to dun debtors. Mr. Broyles will back his collectors if they are fined and will renew hostilities with more energy than ever.

The outcome of the case will be watched with much interest.

**SPANIARDS MET
A WATERLOO**

Philippine Island Insurgents Drive the Regulars Back.

FIVE HUNDRED ARE WOUNDED

General Bliss Makes Two Desperate Attacks on Cavite and Viejo.

SOLDIERS DRIVEN BACK IN DISORDER

Gunboats Aided the Army but the Rebels Fought with a Determination Which Defeated the Forces by Land and Sea Easily.

San Francisco, Cal., December 22.—Private advices from Manila, Philippine islands, reached here today, and are verified by an account that appears in the Hong Kong press received here on the Belgic this morning. The news contained in the communication deals with the attack by the Spanish on the Novleta isthmus, and the attempt of the Spanish to dislodge the insurgents in Cavite and Viejo.

At the end of the campaign, which lasted until the 14th of November, the Spanish authorities sent out dispatches reporting that the attack had been successful and that the rebel loss was very heavy. The Spanish claimed to have lost about thirty-five killed and a hundred wounded.

It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The rebels held Novleta against warships and troops. The Spanish forces under General Rios were divided into two brigades of 7,000 men each, supported by the Spanish gunboats in the bay. The insurgents numbered about 12,000, a somewhat smaller force than the Spanish commanded, but they were strongly entrenched in Cavite and Novleta.

At the head of the Novleta peninsula together was honeycombed with rifle pits and the town defended from assault by earthworks planted with rapid fire cannon and several pieces of heavy artillery. Rios at the head of the first line of recruits of Novleta and the rebels fell back to the main line of defense, a mile in the rear of the pocket line. The Spanish had their plans well arranged. They placed the cruiser Castilla close in shore and with her guns covered the attack of the royal troops. The cruiser's shells reached the outside defenses of the rebels, but had little effect on the defenses of the city.

The fight began at 9 o'clock Sunday, November 22nd, and by 1 p. m. the insurgents' outer works had been evacuated. Five Hundred Spaniards Wounded.

Then a general attack followed, Rios throwing the main body of his first brigade against the rebel entrenchments. The gunboats opened fire on the enemy, but owing to bad gunnery failed to cause any damage to the defenses.

The Carabela, the closest to Cavite, was fully six miles from the town and all of her shells fell short. When Rios's men reached the insurgents' works a terrific fire was opened on them.

They marched forward resolutely until the rifle pits commenced to belch forth fire, mowing down the front ranks. The column faltered, then retreated slowly under heavy fire.

The Spanish troops were in the open and subjected to the full effect of the fire. Had the rebel's gunnery been good Rios's men would have been slaughtered. On the morning of the 9th the Spanish were back in their camp again and had repaired the remnants of the first brigade.

The second brigade had suffered very little. The steamer Isabel I and a small transport were used to fetch the wounded to port from the peninsula. At least 500 wounded were brought from the battlefield. On Wednesday, November 11th, Rios prepared and headed a second attack on Novleta.

He threw his entire army against the redoubts and was routed with heavy loss in the first attack. The gunboats failed to aid the troops to any extent, their shot falling short. The Spanish did not attempt to renew the attack, but waited until the morning of the 14th, when a weak effort was made to flank the rebels, the failure of which ended the fighting for the time being.

FRANK ASHLEY SENT FOR LIFE.
Man Shot Amateur Athlete Dead at His Home.

Detroit, Mich., December 22.—Frank Ashley was this morning found guilty of the murder of James Magee, a well-known local amateur athlete, on July 8th last. The jury was out about eighteen hours.

Magee had thrashed Ashley for assaulting a younger brother, and Ashley had threatened vengeance. Shortly before 1 o'clock on the morning of July 8th a man rang the door bell of the Magee residence, and when Mrs. Magee answered it he asked for her son James.

She called him and he came down stairs without dressing. As he opened the door the caller threw a revolver against his body and fired, the bullet passing through the body and causing almost instant death.

The evidence against Ashley was nearly circumstantial, but was pretty conclusive. This was his second trial. The jury disagreeing the first time. Judge Chapin immediately sentenced Ashley to be confined in the state's prison at Jackson for the remainder of his life. Ashley's attorneys will

**WILL CREMATE THE REMAINS
BODY OF MISS KATE FIELD ARRIVES AT SAN FRANCISCO.**

Funeral Services Will Be Held Sunday and Cremation Takes Place at Odd Fellows Cemetery.

San Francisco, December 22.—The remains of Kate Field arrived today from Honolulu. Owing to the quarantine regulations the casket containing the body will not be removed from the ship before tomorrow.

Henry E. Highton, to whom the remains were consigned, and whose wife was a chosen friend of Miss Field, said the funeral services would be held in Trinity Episcopal church at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The remains will then be taken to Odd Fellows cemetery and cremated.

The ashes will be sent east for interment. The Press Club, the Winegrowers' Association, the Woman's Press Association and other organizations will pay special honors to the deceased.

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RACE FOR MAYOR OF CORDELE WAS MADE INTERESTING.**

F. J. Bivens Defeats J. W. Bivens in a Democratic Primary After a Warm Campaign.

Cordele, Ga., December 22.—(Special.)—The democratic primary in this city today resulted in the nomination of F. J. Bivens for mayor and R. W. Lockett, A. J. Comer and W. H. Abrams for aldermen.

R. C. Harris, present mayor; Dr. W. B. Marshall and J. W. Bivens, brother of the man who won, were candidates for mayor several weeks ago. When F. J. Bivens announced his candidacy the race soon narrowed down to the brothers. There was the utmost good feeling between them and their friends, although each made every effort to win.

F. J. Bivens, the democratic nominee, is cashier of the First National bank, and a young man of ability. He is the youngest of the three Bivens brothers, all of them progressive and enterprising citizens.

JACK MCALIFFE QUILTS RING.
Champion Writes That He Has Put on the Gloves the Last Time.

New York, December 22.—Jack McAliffie has announced officially that he has retired from the ring. He writes from Portland, Ore., to Arthur F. Lumley, of The Illustrated News, as follows:

"I am through. You can tell all the boys that I have made up my mind finally to leave the game. I have been twelve years in the ring and have seen Sullivan and poor Dempsey go down in the same ring in New Orleans. There is no use of my waiting for the same fate. I have never been defeated and the public has never lost any money on me. I am going back to 'Frisco, and from there I will leave for home, where I expect to get down to business."

SHERIFF WON'T ALLOW FIGHT.
Governor Morton Has Issued Orders To Prevent Prize Fight.

Albany, N. Y., December 22.—Governor Morton has issued orders to Sheriff Dodge of Queens county, requesting him to enforce the laws with reference to the prize fight announced to take place at Long Island City tomorrow night between Lavigne and McKeever, before the Puritan Athletic Club.

The New York Order League protested to the sheriff against the fight taking place, but that official refused to interfere unless ordered to do so by the governor. The league notified the governor of the sheriff's attitude, with the above result.

ON THE GRIDIRON CHRISTMAS.
Atlanta and Rome Eleven Will Play in the Hill City Friday.

Rome, Ga., December 22.—(Special.)—The Rome eleven is busily engaged in getting ready for a football game which is to take place at the North Rome Athletic park on Christmas day. The two teams, Atlanta and Rome, will line up as follows:

Atlanta.	Position.	Rome.
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W. West	left guard	S. S. Smith
W. West	right guard	W. West
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W. West	halfback	W. West
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The Atlanta team with five other veterans of the gridiron, and on the Rome team are Pomeroy, Cochran, Morris and Gammon, crack players of the "Varsity" team.

Tichnor, of the Atlanta team, is the famous quarterback and was captain of the Auburns in 1896, while West has done some fine work as center for the Tech's '96 team.

The officials who will manage the game are: Professor Mortgage Gammon, referee; Helms, of the Auburn team, umpire; Hardin and Reynolds, linemen, and Dr. F. A. Wynne, timekeeper. The game will be called at 2 o'clock.

FOOTBALL ELEVEN COMES SOUTH
Team Made Up of College Players Leave Connecticut for a Trip.

New Haven, Conn., December 22.—Harry R. Durant, of Waterbury, manager of the football eleven composed of players from several colleges, with Captain Sanford, left here today.

The team will play its first game Christmas day at Nashville; on December 28th, at Chattanooga; on December 31st, at Birmingham, and will play in New Orleans New Year's Day. Thirteen players will be taken. The make-up is not yet decided, but will be about as follows:

Center, Captain Sanford; guards, Church, of Pennsylvania, and Frank Smith, of Brown; tackles, Tyler and Church, both of Princeton; ends, Anderson, of Yale, and Sedgwick, of Brown; quarterback, Morris, of Yale; halves and fullback not yet determined.

MISSOURI MEMBER AT DEATH'S DOOR
St. Louis, December 22.—Word reached here from Hannibal, Mo., today that Congressman W. H. Hays, of the first district of Missouri, is dying of Bright's disease at his residence near that city.

Mr. Hays has been an invalid for several months. His illness has been known as the "father of the anti-optic bill."

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Urgent Deficiency Bill Was Passed with the Senate Amendment. Gossip of Washington.

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Spanish influence has apparently permeated every branch of the government service. Since Monday the Spanish minister and his agents have been on the alert, with the hope of exerting such influence as would defeat the passage of the resolution.

The power of social influence was never more forcibly felt. The female portion of almost every family that belongs to the legislative branch of the government have been set upon by the power of the Spanish agent. Diplomatic circles have been in a high state of excitement, and every avenue leading to social power has been traversed. The wives of senators and representatives have in a night, as it were, become the champions of the rights of Spain.

It has had its effect. The cry of "war with treacherous Spain" has so increased that it gives the impression that fears of defeat have taken possession of the legislative mind. A change indeed has taken place since last Saturday, when the senate committee decided to report the Cameron resolution.

At that time 50 per cent of those in congress wanted the resolution passed, regardless of the consequences, even should it plunge this country into war with Spain within two hours after the act had been done. Those same members, or many of them, are today the friends of Spain as against the insurgents.

In addition to the political and social influence that has been used to such good advantage by the Spanish minister thousands of telegrams have been sent by those in congress from various commercial bodies, protesting against the passage of the resolution, bearing the same tenor that war with Spain will ruin stocks.

And, like marketable wares, patriotism has fallen by the wayside, and greed for wealth has taken its place.

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Congress feels itself incited at the position taken by the president, and the question content may ensue in Cuba's name will be pitched against the executive and his assumption of power over the legislative branch of the government. The Cameron resolution, in its scope of purpose, will practically be the last night of the president will receive such treatment by those who oppose him as may suit the occasion and their fancy.

The fact that Senator Vest did not speak today in support of his resolution submitted yesterday bearing upon the right of the president to refuse to recognize the act of congress in the recognition of the insurgents was a surprise to everybody when he stated yesterday that he would so speak today. The failure of Senator Vest to speak was construed to mean that he, too, was willing to permit the matter to drop, believing, no doubt, as many others do, that the Cameron resolution will never receive the approval of this congress.

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There is still a great deal of talk mentioning Major Hanson in connection with a cabinet position, and the impression greatly prevails that he will be offered a portfolio.

McKINLEY LEAVES CHICAGO.
President-Elect Starts for Canton, Where He Will Spend Holidays.

Chicago, December 22.—Major McKinley left Chicago tonight in a special car attached to the regular Pennsylvania train which departed at 11:30 o'clock. The train is due in Canton at 1:35 Wednesday afternoon. Major McKinley was accompanied by his wife, Miss Sara Duncan, a niece, and Captain H. O. Hildreth, of the 1st U. S. Cavalry.

Before his departure Major McKinley said that his visit to Chicago had been an enjoyable one and had benefited both himself and Mrs. McKinley. He also remarked that he expected few callers at Canton during the holidays.

This afternoon Major McKinley drove with his wife and Captain Hildreth, Mr. Williams to one of the great stores. A number of the party went into the building to make some purchases, and in less than ten minutes the employees and customers came streaming forth to see the president-elect. The street was soon blocked and a quarter of an hour before trade was resumed.

Owing to the fact that it was announced that Major McKinley had left the city last evening, aside from the incident just mentioned, the most restful day of his visit to Chicago.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.
What Spanish Rule Means—The Tortures of Prisoners.

In private advices received from the Philippine islands count for anything, the moral force of the United States in Spanish cruelty in Cuba must be considerable. There is no heterodoxy in the Philippines. The rack and the thumbscrew are being freely used to extort confessions. Natives who are quite innocent of participation in the rebellion are shot on sight or brought together in squads in the public squares, where their brains are blown out by soldiers holding rifles close to their heads. The worst death of all is being imprisoned in the dungeons of the islands to have obtained their idea for this from the famous black hole of Calcutta. The prisoners are packed in to survive the midst of filth and vermin. Of 300 put in on one night it is reported that only 15 were alive the next morning. Technically the black hole is correct. The Spaniards describe it as a prison where rebels are confined pending trial. The leaders of the rebels are for the most part half-breeds, which is the result of the fact that Spanish women seldom go to the colonies. Well-informed natives who are not afraid of Spain will never be able to suppress the rebellion. The natives have been oppressed for 30 years and have worked themselves up to such a pitch that they would as soon die as live under Spanish rule.

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STEEL MEN AT OUTS.

Billet Combination Could Not Be Renewed and Conference Ends.

HARMONY SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE

Bellare Company Declines To Join, and Each Manufacturer Will Fix His Own Prices.

New York, December 22.—In consequence of the decline of the Bellare Steel Company to rejoin the steel billet combination of the conference of steel manufacturers, which began at the Holland house, in this city, yesterday, came to an abrupt close today.

There was a very large attendance of members of the American Bessmer Steel Association, nearly all of the important Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois interests being represented. Major I. S. Bent, of Philadelphia, continued as the presiding officer.

The committee on compromises, which was appointed Monday, was unable to make a satisfactory report today, and although the steel men were exceedingly reticent regarding their affairs, they made no effort to conceal the fact that the situation was not pleasing. The committee candidly made that the existing demoralized condition of the steel market could not be improved unless all of the important interests agreed to work in harmony. At present each manufacturer is at liberty to fix his own prices, and in consequence nobody can obtain in the open market more than \$17 a ton of steel billets.

After the meeting today Chairman Bent said that no agreement had been reached, and Secretary Briscoe, while averring that he was not in any definite statement, admitted that negotiations for the harmonizing of interests had not been successful. He, however, expressed the hope that something might be done in the near future.

Representatives of the Carnegie works and the Illinois Steel Company, two of the largest steel interests in this country, are said to be strong advocates of harmony. The committee on compromise, which includes some of the most influential men in the trade, will be continued, with authority to call future conferences as soon as circumstances will warrant.

It is probable that an informal conference will be held either here or in Philadelphia during the next few days.

MUSICAL LITERARY CLUB MEETS

Dertluff Federation Was Convened for the First Time.

The first meeting of the Atlanta branch of the Dertluff Federation of Musical Literary Clubs met last night at the Young Men's Library and presented a very brilliant programme before a large and appreciative audience of cultured people.

The object of the organization is to afford its members a liberal musical and artistic education from the standpoint of the scholar and the critic.

The best literary and artistic talent in the city are interested in the new movement here, and among its patrons are: Mrs. Dotts Hightower, Mrs. May J. E. Otley, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Victor Moore, Miss Gordon, Miss Kenna, Mrs. Romare, Mr. McLean and Mr. Pappenhimer.

The brilliant programme as rendered last night was as follows:

Introductory Address—Mr. Geppert. Piano—Chopin, "Funeral March," from "Bonita," op. 24; (b) Descriptive analyses and illustrations, John S. Van Cleave, (c) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (d) Sonnet, (e) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (f) Sonnet, (g) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (h) Sonnet, (i) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (j) Sonnet, (k) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (l) Sonnet, (m) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (n) Sonnet, (o) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (p) Sonnet, (q) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (r) Sonnet, (s) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (t) Sonnet, (u) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (v) Sonnet, (w) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (x) Sonnet, (y) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (z) Sonnet, (aa) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (ab) Sonnet, (ac) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (ad) Sonnet, (ae) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (af) Sonnet, (ag) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (ah) Sonnet, (ai) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (aj) Sonnet, (ak) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (al) Sonnet, (am) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (an) Sonnet, (ao) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (ap) Sonnet, (aq) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (ar) Sonnet, (as) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (at) Sonnet, (au) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (av) Sonnet, (aw) Poem, "Byron's Dream," (ax) Sonnet, (ay) Poem, "Byron's Dream," 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Address—Dertluff, "The Beautiful in Music"—Major Hubner.

Piano—"Second Scherzo," B flat minor, op. 31, (a) Analysis and illustrations—John S. Van Cleave, (b) Selections from Shelley's "Alastor" (accompanied by Victor Smith and Signor Randegger, (c) Performance—Signor Randegger.

Address—"The Dertluff Federation of Clubs"—Signor Randegger.

Enrollment of members and election of officers.

Clubs of this character have already been established in Savannah, Macon, Columbus and Americus. In Georgia, and besides these there are similar organizations in Alabama, Tennessee and other southern states.

A regular scheme of study in music will be pursued by the Atlanta club members, and during the winter there will be a number of lectures by some of the best known artists in the country.

PORTRAIT OF MISS TELFAIR.

Founder of Academy of Arts and Science Reproduced in Oils.

Savannah, Ga., December 22.—(Special.)—The portrait of Miss Telfair, the founder of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences here, and of several other charitable institutions, was unveiled today at noon at the academy. An address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by General Henry R. Jackson.

The portrait was painted by Mr. Carl I. Brandt, of New York, and cost the society \$500. It is said to be a remarkable likeness of the benefactress.

A HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN.

Is more qualified to cure your private ailments of the blood and skin than one who has not had that kind of training. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have a long history in hospital practice, and have kept pace with the modern treatment of all diseases of the blood and skin. They will positively cure you without loss of time from your work.

They will cure you at once and end your blood or skin disease, nervous weakness, stricture, bladder or kidney trouble, whether it be rheumatism, catarrh or private disease of men or women you can be cured.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MAN.—Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we have used and control for all disorders of the blood and skin. A cure to all patients.

REMEMBER—This is the only place you consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once. LADIES—Who are suffering from skin diseases peculiar to your sex should certainly try our new method of treatment, which surpasses the old methods. Try our treatment and you will be satisfied.

BLOOD POISON.—This terrible disease is treated by us with the latest methods and our experience has enabled us to entirely eradicate this terrible poison from the system. The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete cure guaranteed.

Mail treatment given by sending for Symptom Blank—No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, No. 4 for Catarrh.

All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the country. Address or call on

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Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. & 2 to 5 p. m.; Sun-
day, 10 to 1 o'clock.

Continued from First Page.

band. He stated that his wife and the children are well and he regrets that he will not be able to spend Christmas with them this year. Mr. Bryan is looking very well himself and says that he has about recovered from the fatigue of the campaign. His throat is all right and in the speeches which he made at Chattanooga and other points it was clear as a bell.

The trip down from Chicago was uneventful until Mr. Bryan reached Chattanooga. His presence on the train was discovered by the passengers until after noon. It was expected that he would come by Nashville, but he did not. He suspected that the people would be on the lookout and he took the Big Four to Cincinnati and then came on to Chattanooga, from which city he came over the Southern railway.

Compliments Chattanooga.

The fact that Mr. Bryan would be in Chattanooga during the afternoon was not known here until the Constitution arrived at 1 o'clock. But as it was a large crowd went down to the Nashville depot to see the train come in and to catch a glimpse of the Nebraska. But he was not on that train and no one knew where he was or when he would pass through. Later it was learned through the Southern railway passenger department that he was on the Queen and Crescent train due at 5:55 p. m. When this train rolled in there was a big crowd in the station.

It was almost impossible to get about. "There he is!" Speech! The Tennesseeans called. Bryan came out and he was roughly handled for a time, but after being hit by a crowd of men and women he was put up on a trunk truck.

He wore his familiar soft black hat and black tie. He stood erect and his keen eyes swept his audience for a moment. It was composed of all conditions of men and women. The well-to-do business and professional men, with his silk hat and drowsy expression, the section hand and the shop worker. Stretching out one hand, Mr. Bryan smiled the smile.

Talks to the People.

Speaking in deliberation and in a tone which was almost conversational, he said: "You folks don't seem to know that the election is over." (Applause.)

"You will get there in 1900," a workman shouted.

"That's right," the crowd shouted.

"I shall have to live a long time to repay my friends for their kind acts which they have rendered me," Mr. Bryan resumed.

"I do not take this as a personal compliment, but as a manifestation of your affection for the principles which we endorse. My only fear is that I will find it difficult to live up to the high opinion which you have of me. I promise you this, that I shall do all that I can to make the silver cause stronger in 1900 than it is even now." (Applause.)

"Hurrah for Bryan. You are right. We are always for you." Such cries as these interrupted him, but he was in good spirits and thoroughly in good humor. He has a way of making his audience feel that he is directly the noise all subsided.

"This time we have met the enemy and we are theirs, and we bow to the will of the people. We do not threaten, like some people did before the election. We stand it. If we were right, then we will be vindicated in time. On the other hand, if we were wrong and they were right, nothing can prevent their vindication. But if we were right in the campaign, we are right now. (Applause.) I believe that this campaign has been a great thing for the American people; it has taught them to take an active, intelligent interest in public affairs.

Compliments Chattanooga.

"I am pleased to be in Chattanooga and Tennessee, which helped our cause so splendidly in the election. If we could only get a bill through congress confining presidential elections to the people of Tennessee and Nebraska, we would be in very good shape, and could take care of the elections all right."

There was an outburst of applause, and the people pushed up to shake hands. The crowd with its fervent cheering and shouting, Mr. Bryan got down and he had to keep both hands going at a rapid rate to get around.

He received all manner of greetings, some of them beautifully worded as though they had been carefully prepared, thought out before hand, and others which were meant well but were not expressed in the most polished way. The feeling on the part of his hearers was very fine toward him. They had a warm spot in their hearts for him. There were hundreds of men with their dinner pails. Old men as well as young fought their way into the inner circle and grasped Mr. Bryan by the hand. "I voted for you last month, and I am going to vote for you again," was a very common exclamation.

As he was getting on the train for Atlanta, Congressman Boatner, of Louisiana, caught him by the hand, and they exchanged a few friendly words. There was no time for more than just an exchange of greetings, and they separated.

Some Chattanooga newspaper reporters pursued him to the train. Mr. Bryan recognized one of the representative of a goldbug paper. The young man started to shake hands, but he had an eye to a scoop of his own. Mr. Bryan objected to being single-shotted in that way and would not be locked in. Twenty workmen and farmers who were going out on different roads climbed up to the train.

Mr. Bryan asked to be excused from discussing Cuba and the question of who has the right to recognize the insurgents, the executive or congress. He said that he would not like to be quoted on those questions unless he could have the opportunity of seeing what the written word said.

"Who do you think will be nominated in 1900?" some one asked.

"I have no better ideas on that question than you have," he replied.

"Will the campaign be fought on the financial issue next time?" was another question which was put to him.

"No one can tell what the issue will be that far off."

The culminating question was one which is a burning interest to Chattanooga.

"Do you think, Mr. Bryan, that Major McKinley will appoint Henry Clay Evans to a cabinet position?"

This came from a gold paper's representative.

Quick as a shot Mr. Bryan replied: "I think the selection of his cabinet should be left to Mr. McKinley and the republicans, and those goldbug democrats who helped to elect him."

The point was so well put that it caused a ripple of laughter.

"I am for you in 1900," was the announcement of a great many men.

The stop in Chattanooga was short. The train ran down to Atlanta and a number of these four stops were made. At every one of these there was a demonstration of some kind. Dalton and Rome had the largest crowds. A number of ladies stood the creek at both points in order that they might get to shake his hands.

He made no other speech along the line than the one at Chattanooga. Several hundred persons were out at Dalton and Rome's crowd was still larger. Colonel Lindsey Johnson met him at the train in Rome and introduced Miss Johnson and a number of other pretty young ladies. He had to shake with both hands and he proved to be an

adopt. The Romans were deeply enthusiastic and Mr. Bryan came near losing his train.

A Minute at Rockmart.

As the train stopped at Rockmart cheers were heard outside. There were calls for "Bryan," and one voice rang out good-naturedly:

"If you don't come out I won't vote for you in 1900."

"That would move almost any man," Mr. Bryan remarked, as he left the train. "Where is the fellow who threatened not to vote for me?" he asked as he stepped on the platform.

This shocked the audience for a moment, but seeing the twinkle in Mr. Bryan's eye, some one called: "There he is," pointing to a man whom Mr. Bryan called out to shake by the hand.

Bonfires at Austell.

Mayor Sholverton met the train at Austell, and in the glare of bonfires and to the racket of cannon crackers Mr. Bryan stepped from the train to shake hands with the crowd in waiting.

"I want to shake hands with the man who will be elected president in 1900," one man remarked.

"Here is the hand of the man who was not elected in 1896," Mr. Bryan replied, as he extended his.

"This is a good democratic county," said Mayor Sholverton.

BIG SAW KILLS BURN

One of the Largest Plants Savannah
Syndicate Chain Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$100,000

Fire Was Accidental and One Hundred
and Seventy-Five Men Are
Thrown Out of Work.

Waycross, Ga., December 22.—(Special.)—Mill No. 4, of Southern Pine Company, at Nicholls, thirty miles north of Waycross, on the Waycross Air-Line road, was wholly destroyed by fire today.

A spark ignited some timber lying in the power house and the fire quickly spread while the factory was outside and in progress of a fire. A stiff breeze stimulated the fire's progress. The power house, the entire sawmill plant and outside equipment were quickly enveloped and all efforts to stop the conflagration were futile.

The flames caught the huge stacks of lumber in the yard and then the entire plant was ablaze. Three cars loaded with lumber were burned and ten empty cars only escaped by being pulled down the track by the mill hands.

The plant spread over several acres and this territory was all covered by fire. One hundred or more men were engaged in trying to save the property. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, after the fire had been in progress two hours, the entire plant and the greater part of the lumber in the yards were in ashes. The mill's capacity was from 100,000 to 150,000 feet per day.

Over 175 employees were dependent on the mill. It is estimated that the loss is between \$75,000 and \$100,000, while the insurance probably amounted to \$25,000. Thomas G. Hilliard was superintendent.

The mill was one of the chain owned by the Savannah syndicate and was the best paying plant in the chain. The finest tract of timber in this section are around Nicholls and it is likely that the plant will be rebuilt at once. The machine shops were saved.

OPEN ONE WEEK LONGER.

Conductors' Fair Will Remain Open
Until New Year's Eve.

The attendance at the conductors' fair last evening was more than good. Many articles of a valuable nature were raffled off and many things occurred which added to the comfort of the patrons and to the coffers of the management.

It was the original intention of the management to close the fair on Christmas but owing to the fact that many requests have been received from those who have been thus far unable to attend the fair will remain open until New Year's day, which is on the 29th inst.

In consequence of this fact the dates for the closing of the contests which have been exciting so much attention have been changed. Some of the contests will close one week later and others have been postponed not quite so long. At any rate it will give the contestants another chance at their friends and it is probable that they will work all the harder.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Eugene Buckmaster, who is the chairman of the committee of management, issued the following notice to the patrons of the fair:

"To the Friends and Patrons of the Conductors' Fair—On account of the many requests for such action the fair will remain open until New Year's eve instead of Christmas eve. The little girls' contest for the beautiful porcelain doll will close at 9 p. m. Wednesday, December 23d.

"Little girls' contest for the doll's bedroom set will close at 9 p. m. Wednesday, December 23d. The contest for the fine rolled top desk will close at 10 p. m. Thursday, December 24th. The trainmen's contest for the fine gold watch will close at 10 p. m. Thursday, December 24th."

THE WHITE HOUSE BOUTIQUE.

The Unwritten Laws Which Govern
the President's Social Position.

From The Illustrated American.

When the president and his wife drive out the president sits on the right hand seat and his wife on the left.

If there are others in the carriage, whether ladies or gentlemen, they must sit with their backs to the president. Mrs. Cleveland was first married she tried the experiment of placing her mother opposite the president and herself in the presidential landau, but the people laughed at it so immediately and professed to think Mrs. Folsom (as she was then) to be the maid, that it was speedily dropped. When the president's wife drives alone she sits in the right-hand corner—the place of honor.

The lady of the white house cannot set foot within those splendid halls in Washington, whose flagstaffs mark the foreign embassy or legation. She could not go without the president, and the president is not so much a monarch as a man.

The country it represents, the president could not go—so that she never sees the inside of a diplomatic mansion. The president's wife is not a monarch, she is a woman.

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THE POLICEMEN'S HOLIDAY.

Chief Connolly Making Preparations
To Quell Christmas Fun.

As the popping of firecrackers and the increase of general rowdiness in the city is announcing the holiday, Chief Connolly is beginning to tremble in his boots for the many joys they will experience in handling those enthusiasts who attempt to be too joyful.

Christmas, with all its happiness, brings little pleasure to the patrolman, except as they welcome old and young in the midst of their home circles. This season, when Atlanta puts on her gayest attire and everybody seems bright and cheerful is the period of the hardest work for the

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SIBERIA'S LONG RAILROAD.

What Progress Has Been Made Within
the Last Five Years.

From The New York Sun.

Five and a half years have now elapsed since the first stroke was given to the construction of a great Siberian railroad, the longest on the globe. That the energy with which it has been prosecuted does not lessen may be known from the recent statement that 70,000 men were at work upon it. French loans are available for its construction and it is probable that a recent arrangement between Russia and China may have given the former the privilege of striking through Manchuria and seeking an open way to the Pacific.

There is some reason, however, to suppose that a terminus in any case may be reached at Vladivostok. It is a question whether Russia will be content with a long stretch in the interior, which she now possesses, for a mere right of way and of occupation, or whether she will, for some reason or another, might at some time be revoked. If within a few years Russia should be able to annex Manchuria, the case would be different. Russia would not fail to see the advantages of having her great railroad withdrawn from the dangers of destruction by an enemy.

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NEW GUNS FOR ARMY

Military Committee of House Makes Pa-
verable Report on Rifle Bill.

NEW GUNS BADLY WANTED

Committee Recommends That Old
Guns Be Replaced with Improved
Springfield Modern Ones.

The house committee on military affairs yesterday ordered a favorable report on the senate bill authorizing the secretary of war to issue Springfield rifles to each state and territory for the national guards. It has been expected for some time that this action would be taken and the report of the military committee marks a decided victory for the militia of the country.

It will be remembered that the secretary of war in his annual report suggested that this was the proper course to pursue. He investigated the matter through his inspectors and had found that the rifles which are now used by the national guard are not only antiquated, but some of them are absolutely worthless for anything more than drilling.

The military men recognized this fact and registered a strong kick with the officers. The officers in turn went to higher authorities and they in turn reported the matter to the officials at Washington. Although the process was slow, it was the natural one and in time the complaint reached the ears of the secretary of war. He then began to investigate and upon doing so found that the complaint was not unfounded.

The secretary recommended that the old rifles which are now in the possession of the national guard be taken away from them and be replaced with newer and better guns. The report of the military committee of the house shows that the total strength of the national guard is 118,872 men and officers. It further shows that there are now in the national guard 118,872 men and officers. It further shows that there are now in the national guard 118,872 men and officers.

As soon as this status of affairs was made known to the military committee the matter was at once taken up for investigation and, after much parley, wrangling and talking, it was decided to accept the advice of the secretary of war and report that the desired change be made. The gun which will be given to the militia in exchange for their old arms is the modern Springfield rifle, caliber .45, which shoots the most accurate projectile and which has been causing so much favorable comment among those who have used it. It is estimated that about 50,000 modern Springfield rifles will be required to make the change.

Military Men Are Pleased.

A prominent military man in speaking of the action of the committee said last night: "The change is one that has been long needed and it is one that should have been made some time since. I suppose we must take into consideration the fact that it takes some little time for these matters to reach Washington and therefore the officials are not to blame."

"The rifles which we are now using have in days gone by been very good, but they are at present not suited to the use of modern military bodies and they would be of as little service in an engagement with a well-armed force as an old wooden battleship of the days of George III would be in an engagement with one of our new steel armored ships."

"The only trouble about the new rifle is that the men will have trouble with it on their ranges. You know the gun has no wind gauge on it and on this account it will require the entire property and training of the men to be able to use it. But there is no doubt about the change being a much needed one and one that will be greeted with pleasure by every member of the national guard."

WILL BANQUET JUDGE COBB.

Kappa Alpha Will Do Him Honor
on December 30th.

The Kappa Alpha Alumni Association, of Atlanta, will give a banquet on the 30th instant in honor of Hon. Andrew J. Cobb, who has recently been elected to the supreme court of Georgia.

The Kappa Alpha is one of the oldest college fraternities in existence and notes among its members not only some of the most distinguished men of public affairs in Georgia, but likewise in the south.

The southern order of Kappa Alpha has a membership of about 1,200. The Atlanta alumni association here in Atlanta and the proposed banquet in honor of a distinguished man of the state is a fitting tribute to the worth of Judge Andrew J. Cobb.

Held Up and Robbed.

Birmingham, Ala., December 22.—(Special.)—A horse and wagon, driven by the Sloss furnace, was held up by five men, who robbed it of a sum of money, a kerchief and a knife last night. Yesterday the Sloss furnace was robbed of a sum of money, a kerchief and a knife last night. Yesterday the Sloss furnace was robbed of a sum of money, a kerchief and a knife last night.

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NEW GUNS FOR ARMY

Military Committee of House Makes Pa-
verable Report on Rifle Bill.

NEW GUNS BADLY WANTED

Committee Recommends That Old
Guns Be Replaced with Improved
Springfield Modern Ones.

The house committee on military affairs yesterday ordered a favorable report on the senate bill authorizing the secretary of war to issue Springfield rifles to each state and territory for the national guards. It has been expected for some time that this action would be taken and the report of the military committee marks a decided victory for the militia of the country.

It will be remembered that the secretary of war in his annual report suggested that this was the proper course to pursue. He investigated the matter through his inspectors and

girls, men and women
who have been damaged
and earn an honest

WEAK AND LOWER

After Small Transactions Prices Closed
4-4 to 1 7-8 Per Cent Down

ON DIVIDEND REDUCTIONS

Notion Made a Trifling Advance—Receipts Heavy—Wheat Firm, Closing a Fraction Higher.

New York, December 22.—After a weak opening and a fractional decline in prices, stocks improved on covering of short contracts. The advance, outside of Sugar, which moved up about a point, was insignificant. The declaration of the usual dividends by the Lake Shore, Michigan Central and New York Central failed to exert any influence on the market. The declaration of the dividend on Canada Southern, however, started a selling movement, which gathered force as the day proceeded. The bank failures at the west end had a disturbing effect on the timid holders cut down their lines. The suspension of the Bank of Minnesota, the oldest bank in the State, announced shortly after 1 o'clock, was followed by the failure of the State Bank of St. Paul and the Union Stock Yards bank of South St. Paul. The fact that the last two institutions had been compelled to close up after not generally known on the street until after 3 o'clock. The bearish feeling on the market was aggravated by rumors that the Long Island company will pass payments on its stock. In the past the Delaware and Hudson has distributed 7 per cent per annum and the Long Island 4 per cent. Manhattan's weakness was attributed to liquidations, and the decline in Sugar to the aggressiveness of the Arabuckes. Delaware and Hudson scored the heaviest loss and dropped 3/4 per cent to 117 1/2; Long Island fell 5; New Jersey Central 4; Sugar 1 1/2; Canada Southern 2; Burlington and Quincy 1 1/2; Chicago Gas 1 1/2; St. Paul 1/2; Rock Island 1/2; Consolidated Gas 1/2; Louisville and Nashville 1/2; Manhattan 3/4; Reading 1; Tennessee Coal 1/2; Rubber 1/2; and Western Union 1/2. Speculation closed weak in tone. Net changes show decline of 1/4 per cent outside of Delaware and Hudson, Jersey Central and Long Island, which lost 3/4 per cent. Tobacco made an exceptional gain of 1 per cent. Considerable shrinkage in values, the dealings were comparatively small, footing up only 156,478 shares, in which Burlington and Quincy figured for 25,000, Sugar for 23,000 and St. Paul for 19,000 shares.

Bonds were quiet and steady. Sales aggregated \$755,000. Treasury balances—Coin, \$121,273,016; currency, \$50,524,766.

Money on call was easy at 1/4 per cent; last loan at 1/2, closing offered at 2; prime mercantile paper, 3/4 per cent.

Bar silver, 65 1/2.

Sterling exchange was weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87 1/2 for 60 days and \$4.87 1/2 for demand; posted rates, \$4.85 1/2 for 60 days; commercial bills, \$4.82 1/2.

Government bonds were firm.

State bonds were dull.

Railroad bonds were easier.

Silver at the board was steady.

London, December 22.—Bar silver, 25 1/2; consols, 110 1/2 for money and 111 1/2 for the account.

Following are the closing bids:

American Cotton Oil Co.	10
do Preferred	10 1/2
Am Sugar Refining Co.	10 1/2
do Preferred	10 1/2
American Tobacco Co.	7 1/2
do Preferred	10 1/2
Albion T. & Santa Fe	10 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	14 1/2
Canada Pacific	14 1/2
Chicago & Ohio	14 1/2
Chicago & Alton	10 1/2
C. & B. & Q.	7 1/2
Chicago Gas	7 1/2
Del. & Ches. Canal	25 1/2
Del. & Ches. Electric	25 1/2
Ed. Gen. Electric	25 1/2
Hilltop Electric	25 1/2
Lake Erie & W. Mich.	14 1/2
do Preferred	14 1/2
Lake Shore	14 1/2
Louisville & Nash.	14 1/2
Low, N. A. & Del.	14 1/2
Manhattan Central	87 1/2
Memphis & Char.	87 1/2
Michigan Central	87 1/2
Missouri Pacific	10 1/2

BONDS.

Alabama—Class A.	104
do Class B.	104
do Class C.	104
Louisiana stamped.	104
North Carolina 6 1/2.	104
do common.	104
Tenn. new set 6 1/2.	104
Virginia 6 1/2 deferred.	104
do Trust 6 1/2.	104

Paine-Murphy Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 22.—The stock market to noon was dull and irregular, with business chiefly in the hands of professional.

The Gould stocks were weak on continued liquidation and bear pressure, and Manhattan made an exceptional decline of 2 1/2 per cent.

American Tobacco advanced 2 per cent on buying attracted.

The scrip was also more active and advanced 1 per cent.

Covering by shorts in anticipation of the

declaration of the regular Vanderbilt dividend, strengthened by the general list, and the Lake Shore and New York Central paid 1 per cent each.

The news of the reduced dividend for the half year on Canada Southern started the market downward about noon, and selling for both accounts was accelerated by the suspension of the Bank of Minnesota, of St. Paul, and reports of runs upon the Chicago savings banks.

Increasing weakness was exhibited in the afternoon. Canada Southern, after a fractional advance, sold off 3/4 per cent. Tobacco declined 1/4 per cent from the highest, Burlington and Quincy 1/4 and St. Paul 1/2.

Delaware and Hudson was depressed over 5 per cent on rumors of a probable reduction in the dividend rate for 1897.

The closing was feverish and unsettled, and in most cases at the lowest of the day.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
American Cotton Oil Co.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Sugar Refining Co.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco Co.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Albion T. & Santa Fe	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Canada Pacific	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Chicago & Ohio	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Chicago & Alton	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
C. & B. & Q.	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chicago Gas	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Del. & Ches. Canal	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Del. & Ches. Electric	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ed. Gen. Electric	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Hilltop Electric	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lake Erie & W. Mich.	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
do Preferred	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Lake Shore	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Louisville & Nash.	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Low, N. A. & Del.	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Manhattan Central	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Memphis & Char.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Michigan Central	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Missouri Pacific	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

STOCKS.

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Lake Shore	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Louisville & Nash.	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
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Michigan Central	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Missouri Pacific	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

FINANCIAL Gossip.

The advance in Manhattan convinced brokers that the proceeds before the attorney general had their origin in speculation. It looked very much as though the suit furnished the opportunity for shaking out a long interest which attained considerable proportions last week. The stock was taken Friday and Saturday by people who usually operate in the stock and shorts were encouraged to cover yesterday. There was considerable talk that the company contemplated a new issue of securities, and that the issue would be for the purpose of changing the motive power. It was denied by some Manhattan people who said that Mr. Sage's idea was that nothing should be done for at least a year toward a change in motive power.

The directors of the New York Central have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

The directors of the Canada Southern have reduced the semi-annual dividend to 1 per cent. It has heretofore been 1 1/4 per cent.

A local from Chicago reads: "It looks as though there would be no further bank trouble here. Newspapers publish statements of most banks, showing large available cash resources, and the clearing house is ready to loan 75 per cent on promissory claims against the Illinois National bank as collateral."

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

State and County Bonds.	Atlanta 104 1/2	104 1/2
Georgia 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

Tennessee Coal's Earnings.

New York, December 22.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company net for November \$41,508, a decrease of \$46,084, leaving a deficit of \$5,576 after fixed charges; net for January 1st to November 30th, \$667,290, a decrease of \$243,355, leaving a surplus of \$140,796 after fixed charges.

Well-Known Stock Firm Dissolves.

New York, December 22.—Just before the closing of the New York stock exchange announced the dissolution of the firm of J. B. Cuthbert & Co. The firm was composed of J. B. Cuthbert, William B. Cuthbert and William B. Cuthbert. The firm was accused of violating the exchange and a special committee has

been at work investigating the charges brought against the concern. The committee is to report on December 30th, next. Whether the committee will proceed with its work or not is not known. The concern was not one of long standing, but during its short existence it attracted general attention on account of its apparent prosperity. It will be recalled that two weeks ago J. Kirkner, a member of the stock exchange, was reported to have been expelled from the exchange for refusing to show his books to the governing committee. Kirkner, it was alleged, had dealings with Cuthbert & Co. The latter concern had numerous branches throughout the country.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Quotations.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the place named:

New Orleans—Steady; middling 6½.	6 1/2
Savannah—Steady; middling 6½.	
Galveston—Easy; middling 6½.	
Norfolk—Firm; middling 6½.	
Mobile—Quiet; middling 6 9-10.	
Memphis—Quiet; middling 6 11-10.	
Augusta—Steady; middling 6½.	
Charleston—Quiet; middling 6½.	
Houston—Steady; middling 6½.	
Macon—Quiet; middling 6½.	

The following is the statement of the receipts ship-

10

dress Stoves, care Constitution.
dec16-run, wed, tu

69 WHITEHALL STREET.

Store, 69 E. Alabama (bank).....	100 00
Hall, 116 1/2 Peachtree, third floor.....	30 00
Store, 24 S. Pryor.....	75 00
One store, 317 W. Peters, and 2 rooms.....	10 00
One store, 169 Glenn.....	15 00
One store, 138 Marietta.....	35 00
Store, 117 Auburn.....	7 00
Woodyard and market, 233 W. Peters.....	25 00

By John J. Woodsdale, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad St., Corner Walton.	
Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.	
Store, 210 Auburn avenue.	\$ 8.00
Store, 210 Auburn avenue.	10.00
Store, Mason's Crossing and Foote ave.	10.00
Store, Woodard, 18 N. Forsyth street	20.00
Store, 100 N. Forsyth street.	15.00
Vacant lot, 50 1/2 St. Mitchell.	10.00
Store and foundry, 227 Marietta.	30.00
Store and 4-1/2 ft. 144 W. Peters.	17.00
Store, 100 N. Forsyth street.	10.00
Hall, 110 1/2 Peachtree, third floor.	20.00
Store, 24 S. Pryor.	15.00
One store, 100 S. Peters, and 2 rooms	10.00
One store, 100 Glenn.	10.00
One store, 123 Marietta.	10.00
Store, 117 Auburn.	10.00
Store, 100 N. Forsyth street.	10.00
Office, 5 Earle.	20.00
Store, 255 Decker, January 1st.	20.00

GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.
Consult them before placing your orders.